

The Gleichen Call.

Devoted to the Up-Building of Gleichen and the Development of the District Generally

WITHOUT
IRRIGATION
—the—
Gleichen
District
HAD
Highest
Average Yield
—of—
Wheat & Oats
—in—
Sunny Alberta
In 1908
ACCORDING TO
GOVERNMENT
STATISTICS

Year III., No. 41.

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1909.

\$1.50 Per Year

United Christmas Tree Entertainment

It is not every town that can boast of such a good feeling between its various churches as Gleichen, which is something any community can well afford to compliment themselves upon, for when there is unity among the various churches it augurs well for unity throughout the town. Gleichen has always been particularly free from church quarrels which so frequently disgrace other towns and the good cause which they endeavor to represent.

The good-will existing between the different denominations of Gleichen was nicely expressed Christmas Eve when the Methodist, English Presbyterian and Catholic Sunday schools joined hands and gave the children a Christmas tree in the Methodist church, preceded by an excellent program in which the children took part, much to the delight of their elders who were present in numbers sufficient to fill the church.

The tree was most artistically decorated with every conceivable article that entertains and pleases the children, and Santa Claus arrived at the proper moment to distribute them, much to the gratification of the little folks.

It would be difficult, indeed, to describe the many excellent numbers on the program, and if any might be selected as worthy of greater credit than the others it must be put down to Master Douglas Campbell, who, for a little tot, carried out his recitations wonderfully well.

The program was as follows:
Opening Song, "The Maple Leaf,"
Recitation, "Santa Claus," Miss McEwan.

Stump Speech, Master Douglas Campbell.
Recitation, "Xmas Stocking," Miss Jean Gooderham.

Recitation, "In the Usual Way," Miss Edith Jones.
Bun Competition—Senior, 1st, Keith Binder; Junior, 1st, Duncan Campbell.

Song, Jack Moss.
Recitation, "Counting Eggs," Mr. Paul.

Recitation, Duncan Campbell.
Recitation, Donald Burr.

Santa Claus, Mr. J. McDonald.
The committee in charge thank, most heartily, those who helped in the program, and it is due to them the success attained.

Skating Most Popular Exercise

It is now generally acknowledged that Mr. Till is the right man for the Gleichen skating rink. When he started in he admitted he knew little of the business but being enterprising he visited other rinks and listened to the advice of the best skaters he could find, with the result that he now has his rink running to the general satisfaction of the lovers of this healthful sport. He keeps his dressing rooms nice and warm at all times and looks after his patrons well at all times as well as seeing that no rowdyism is allowed. The work of keeping the ice in good condition he has got down to a science already and with plenty of light at night and good band music at all times the rink has become one of the most popular resorts in town.

A BEAUTIFUL PERFORMANCE

No announcement in some time has caused the wide-spread interest that has greeted that of Manager C. P. Walker, who will present "As You Like It" in this town on Dec. 31st, described as Shakespeare's most charming comedy, and probably the greatest read and most widely quoted of all the works of the immortal poet. Its stage presentation always arouses keen interest among not only theatre goers, but

all who enjoy good literature at its best.

As the world views the struggles of the modern poet and playwright it is forced to stand in breathless awe before the memory of William Shakespeare, the inspired genius whose equal will never be known. In one play, "As You Like It," the student may find a quotation suitable to almost any occasion and couched in such beautiful terms that it rolls from the tongue like the ripple of a moonbeam.

Not only does this comedy appeal to the literary minded, but as a comedy it interests the lover of the humorous, and its story holds the attention of those desiring dramatic situations and suspense. "As You Like It" is a play for the teacher, for the student; a play for the philosopher and the amusement seeker. It pleases the ear of the poet and delights the eye of the artist. It is the nearest play to the ideal in drama that was ever constructed.

Progress of Irrigation Ditches

The 1909 report issued by Mr. A. S. Dawson, Assistant Chief engineer in charge of the extension of the Canadian Pacific's Bow Valley irrigation system shows that the total earthwork to date is practically nine million cubic yards. During 1909 over 2,000,000 feet of timber were placed in the structures which make a total of 6,780,355 feet of timber used to date. During the past year the maximum monthly force employed on contract work was 450 men and 400 teams while the engineering, operating and maintenance work required a maximum monthly force of 800 men and 60 teams. In order to facilitate the development that will take place next year, six new operating headquarters have been erected and the company's system has been extended until 144 miles of company line are now in operation. The construction of the irrigation system to serve the eastern section of the block will be commenced in 1910 and will include main and secondary canals and distributing ditches for the irrigation of 500,000 in the eastern section.

This will create a heavy demand for labor and when it is considered that a very marked extension to present railroad facilities will, next year, take place it will be realized that there will be work for all and at exceptionally lucrative wages.

W. F. Storey, who has been in charge of a surveying party for the C. P. I. C. Co., spent Christmas with his Gleichen friends, of whom he has many. Mr. Storey is now off on a trip to Australia, but expects to be back here early in April next.

N. F. Sturges and S. F. Gundy, of Des Moines, Iowa, were visitors at the Call office on Tuesday and expressed themselves as highly pleased with all they had seen in Bow valley. They have land interests close to Bassano and spent a few days in that vicinity.

The Peoples' Cafe gave their guests an excellent menu Christmas Day and went to a great deal of trouble and expense in so doing. Miss Larkin arranged all so neatly and pleasantly that the dinner was more of a big family gathering than might be expected. The guests present were all unanimous in their expressions of appreciation.

The Gleichen Hotel had a menu for Christmas dinner this year that would be difficult to excel anywhere, and the guests are still complimenting Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie upon its excellency. Everything that could be thought of or wished for was amply provided, and the dining-room and tables were most artistically and prettily arranged for the occasion.

New Year Cards and Calendars at Yates' drug store.

The Alberta Legislature opens Monday, January 10th.

1909—A YEAR OF PROGRESS

The Province of Alberta has enjoyed one of the best years in her history, providence having favored her with an excellent crop, by far the largest she has yet harvested. The growing season was all that could be desired with sufficient moisture to bring all crops along without any setback. The damage from hail was the smallest in years, and the fullness of the crop was not marred in any way by attacks of blight or insect pests. To crown the season's work the farmers have received good prices for their products and generally advantageous marketing facilities have prevailed.

Alberta, however, is not altogether dependent upon her grain products. Her ranges have long been famous for the high quality and soundness of her horses, and the excellence of her beef and mutton. All live stock came through the winter in exceedingly fine condition and with the favorable summer made rapid gains. It is estimated that a larger number of animals have been shipped this year than for years past. The province is passing through a transition stage in her live stock industry. The day of the open range is rapidly passing, and the large bands and herds of the big ranchers are being displaced with waving fields of grain. It may be said that our supply of surplus cattle available for shipping in the near future will dwindle somewhat, but there is no great cause for alarm. The balance will soon be restored by the small farmer raising more and better cattle. Prices favorable to the farmer for all lines of live stock have been well maintained throughout the year.

The product of the creameries in Alberta was never more in demand than at the present time in the markets of British Columbia and the Yukon. During the year there were operated, in the province, fifty-four creameries and eleven cheese factories. The creameries show an increase of 70 per cent. over two years ago, and the total value of products of Alberta dairies reaches are little over \$900,000. With improved dairying stock, the result of more careful breeding, feeding and housing, it is hoped the product of our creameries will increase by leaps and bounds.

At no time in the history of the province has intelligence and good planning yielded such satisfactory returns when employed on the farm. The premium is always large on a correct understanding and application of the principles which are operative about us in nature. It will always be so. Work shorn of intelligence cannot win in a race against forethought and industry. For this reason the Government has steadily endeavored to spread abroad knowledge of correct principles as they relate to farm work and to promote in every way the interests of those who toil together by nature. By so doing it is hoped to build an intelligent progressive farming community and thus a prosperous one, and because prosperous, also a contented and happy one.

Historians will write down the year 1909, as far as Alberta is concerned as one of progress, of enrichment, and of peace. Of progress, not only in the conversion of the untamed prairie into golden fields of grain, but in the increase of our population, the beginning of new industries, the construction of more railways, and the general development of the country. Of enrichment because of the growth of our various educational institutions and all those things which go to develop our social and intellectual life. Of peace, because law and order has been observed and because of the efforts to place the principles announced by the Prince of Peace before all the people of the province.

At this joyous season of the year, when the air is full of peace and good will to all men, let us leave behind the failures and mistakes of the past and look forward to the new year with the hope that it will prove the brightest and best yet experienced by the prairie provinces.—Grain Growers Guide.

Some of the Calgary newspapers have hired a man to prove that they were telling the truth about their circulations. The people of that city are now supposed to believe that a hired man is as truthful as the editors or a little more so. After all is said on this subject it is not a fact that the only doubts as to the veracity of circulation is the part of all these newspapers were by these gentlemen themselves. Brace up gentlemen and regard each other as the true men you really are.

Joseph Simard, who has been at Cluny for some months and has constructed a flat house there to handle the grain he is buying, left on Monday for St. John, Quebec, to spend a week with his family. It is his intention to move his family to Cluny in the spring and make his residence there permanently.

It is expected that the Strathmore hockey team will come down New Year's afternoon to play a match with the Gleichen team. The Strathmore boys have a great reputation as good hockey players and a fast game is assured.

The new R. N. W. M. P. barracks is nearing completion.

Carpenter work has gone along nicely every day the past week on the different new buildings under construction in town, which is saying something for the weather.

Christmas in Gleichen passed off very quietly. This being quite a home-town every one stopped at their respective homes and with families and friends spent an ideal quiet Christmas Day. Aside from the turkey shoot in the morning and the hockey match in the afternoon there was little attraction of offering. Nevertheless, there was a happy lot of children in town and contentment reigned supreme among their elders. Santa Claus dealt kindly with one and all, not only in town but throughout the entire length and breadth of the big district.

XMAS TURKEY SHOOT

Christmas morning quite an interesting turkey shoot was indulged in by a number of local sports with the following results:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
T. H. Beach	8	2	5	5	3
W. H. James	5	3	3	5	3
J. B. Leggett	4	2	1	5	—
Wm. Service, Sr.	4	5	3	3	—
E. Everhardy	4	3	3	4	1
W. Service, Jr.	5	3	3	1	1
D. C. Wishart	5	4	2	—	—
Jas. D'Arcy	—	3	4	4	—
E. P. Tostevin	—	0	4	0	—
Dr. Hughes	—	1	1	—	—
J. Ramsaran	—	—	2	1	—

The result of the shoot was as follows: 1st, D. C. Wishart, on a double tie; 2nd, Wm. Service, Sr.; 3rd, T. H. Beach; 4th, J. B. Leggett, on a double tie; and 5th, Jas. D'Arcy.

An Interesting Christmas Hockey Match

The hockey match on Christmas Day (afternoon) between the married and single men of Gleichen proved very exciting as well as interesting. There was a big crowd of spectators present at the rink to witness the game and it started promptly at 3 o'clock. The pupas just intended to give the youngsters a few lessons and show them the way to fame and fortune, but the game had not been going three minutes until they decided the kids might show them a few wrinkles that were new in hockey, and the old codgers soon got down to playing "just as we used to do it." In another minute and a-half it became a serious proposition, but the old fellows stayed pluckily with it, and Papa Hogg narrowly escaped letting the puck between the 2x4's, for which he was uproariously applauded. In another five minutes some how the little chunk of wood whirled by him and the kids put up a terrific holler and it wasn't long until they did the same trick again. Then there was some mighty serious playing on the part of the old gentlemen and they finally scored. This naturally woke up the boys and they got busy and put in several scores, but not without some real hard work. However, it might spoil future matches to give all the details, so it may be better to state that at the end of an hour the kids had scored 9 and the pupas had only 2 to their credit.

Nevertheless, the game was a rattling good one, and all who were present that understood the game gave it their opinion that from the two teams an exceptionally good one could be formed, and it is pleasing to note that the players have united in this and are forming a team that they believe will be able to meet almost any in this province.

The line-up of the teams were as follows:

Married Men—Capt., J. B. Leggett, W. R. McKie, R. H. Hogg, Y. Desjardine, F. Goudour, T. H. Beach and P. Arval.

Single Men—Capt., McLeod, Logan, G. Gooderham, Trumbull, J. Burr, McGibbon and T. Schultz.

Elevator Construction

An evidence of marked progress and possibilities of Alberta comes in announcement that during the last year grain interests expended over \$1,000,000 in erection of 119 new elevators throughout the province. These elevators provide 56 new towns with storage facilities; the total grain storage added during 1909 being 3,958,000 bushels. This province now has 245 elevators with a capacity of 8,050,400 or practically the same capacity as the entire north west territories had in the season 1901-5.

Coming Events

Dec. 31—"As You Like It," Foresters' Hall.

January 10—Concert, Foresters' Hall.

For more particulars of these events read the columns of The C.I.

Gleichen Grain Market

Following are the prices quoted today in Gleichen:

1 Nor.	81	1 Red.	81
2 "	78	2 "	78
3 "	75	3 "	75
4 "	69	4 "	69
5 "	63	5 "	63
6 "	58	6 "	58
1 Rej.	71	1 Rej. Red.	71
2 "	68	2 "	68
3 "	63	3 "	63
Feed	46	3 "	78
Oats	24	4 "	69
Walling barley	32	5 "	63
1 1/2 "	1 35	1 Rye	46

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

S. E. WALKER, President

ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000

Reserve Fund, - 6,000,000

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

The new Travellers' Cheques recently issued by this Bank are a most convenient way in which to carry money when travelling. They are issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200

and the exact amount payable in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland is stated on the face of each cheque, while in other countries they are payable at current rates.

The cheques and all information regarding them may be obtained at every office of the Bank.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, W. R. McKIE, Manager

Gleichen Livery, Feed & Sale Stables.

HORSES
AND
CONVEYANCES
TO
HIRE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

LAND SEEKERS.

COMPETENT GUIDES FURNISHED

David C. Wishart,

Proprietor.

Foresters' Hall GLEICHEN

Monday, 10th Jan., 1910

A Grand Classical and Comedy

CONCERT

Will be given by

MISS CLARE ROSE,

The Celebrated English Contralto

MR. T. FAWCETT ROWE,

The Australian Tenor and Hilarious

MR. J. W. TODD, Pianist

SEE THE PROGRAM THEN HEAR IT

Admission, 50 cents.

Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

SKATING RINK NOW OPEN

The Gleichen Skating

Rink is now ready for the

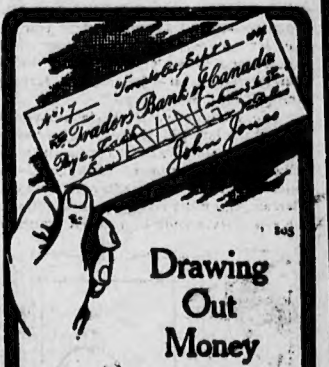
season, and the public is

asked to give it a trial.

Everything for your en-

joyment and comfort is pro-

vided.



from the Traders Bank is just as simple and easy as putting it in.

Fill out a Cheque, as illustrated, payable to yourself, present it with your Pass-Book, and you get, without delay or formality of any kind, as much money as you want, up to your total balance.

But you cannot have a balance to draw on unless you first put it in. Why not deposit some now.

THE TRADERS
BANK OF CANADA
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

PEOPLES' CAFE

We Wish
All Our
Customers
A Happy
Prosperous
New Year

Larkin & Larkin

Farmers Remember.

The Grain Growers Grain Co. have opened an office in Calgary for the transacting of all Alberta business. For any information or prices of the marketing of your grain write us. That is what we are here for.

GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD.
41 Box 1039, Calgary, Alta.

BLESSED JUDGMENTS

PASTOR RUSSELL PREACHES ON GOD'S PURPOSE.

With My Soul Have I Desired Thee In the Night; Yea, With My Spirit Within Me, Will I Seek Thee Early; For When Thy Judgments Are Abroad In The Earth, The Inhabitants of The World Will Learn Righteousness" (Isaiah xxvi, 9).

Sunday, December 19.—Pastor Russell spoke to-day from the text, "With my soul have I desired thee in the night; yea, with my spirit within me, will I seek thee early; for when thy judgments are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness" (Isaiah xxvi, 9). Brooklyn Tabernacle was crowded with an attentive audience, as usual. We report the discourse, as follows:

Only those who come to an advanced degree of knowledge of God's Word can realize how Divine judgments are all good—all blessed. Under the influence of the four superlatives, no understanding aright the teachings of the Scriptures, supposing that they taught eternal torment for the great majority of our race, we feared God, rather than loved him. We dared not say that such a judgment was wrong, malicious, devilish, yet we were unable to see it in its true light. Let us learn the general perplexity of Christendom, and the general alienation of heart, and many intelligent minds driven to infidelity, and the dislike to think about God and his supposedly terrible purposes respecting our race and the general awe respecting the Bible and the fear of its misunderstood teachings.

But now in the dawning of the New Dispensation the Word of God is shining as never before; one passage illuminating another, our fear gives place to reverential love and filial awe. We begin to understand that the torment doctrines which we received are wholly foreign to the divine character which, on the contrary, is distinctly marked by Wisdom, Justice, Mercy and Love toward all. We find ourselves now in agreement with the Scriptural declaration that God's judgments are "righteous altogether," and we delight in them.

Instead of a judgment of eternal torment as a penalty for sin, we find that judgment is a sentence of death. We agree to the righteousness of that verdict or judgment. God had the right to demand of his creature the obedience he was able to render. He had a perfect right to destroy him in death when he refused the blessing of life eternal on the terms of obedience. We learn the fullness of the love of the Divine Mercy in the Plan of Redemption for the sinner and his offspring through the sacrifice of Christ! As a result we have good hope in his judgments; for him who once judged us worthy of death has with equal Justice redeemed us and grants us the opportunity of eternal life through the resurrection.

It was another part of the Divine Judgment against our race that, instead of the death penalty coming instantly upon Adam and Eve, it came gradually, that through the processes of gradual dying they might the better learn the fullness of the exceeding sinfulness of sin; to the intent that when granted the new trial secured by the merit of Christ's sacrifice, they might profit by it the more. The same principles apply to all of Adam's posterity. "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now," waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God. (Romans viii, 19, 22). They are waiting for the establishment of Christ's Millennial Kingdom under which they shall have a full opportunity of coming to a knowledge of the Truth.

This is God's provision for the world in general. What God did for the Jewish nation, God did for the Gentile world. He has been doing for Spiritual Israel since Pentecost, in this Gospel Age, are matters separate and apart entirely from his general dealing with the world of mankind. The natural and the spiritual Seed of Abraham are exceptions to the rule. They have been granted special privileges and have not been granted to the world in general—natural Israel under the Law Covenant and spiritual Israel under the Abrahamic Covenant. From these two nominal Israelites special "overcomers" have been chosen or elected. These, shortly, in association with the Redeemer, will constitute the Kingdom of God. The overcomers of spiritual Israel, becoming the "Bride of Christ" by resurrection "change" to the heavenly nature, will be like him and share his glory and constitute the Kingdom class in the highest sense. The overcomers of natural Israel, resurrected to the perfection of earthly nature, will constitute the earthly phase of the Millennial Kingdom. Mankind may see and have intercourse with these, but will not see nor have direct intercourse with the glorified Christ, Head and Body—the King of Glory.

So far as the world is concerned, it has been under the one general sentence of Divine Justice, dying thou shalt die. But so far as natural and spiritual Israel are concerned, they have been dealt with as freed from the original sentence and on trial for life or death afresh under God's judgments or disciplines. Thus it is written, "Jehovah will judge his people." Not all under these judgments have understood them—not all were in the condition of heart to receive their instructions. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him; and he will show them his Covenant" (Psalm xxv, 14). Thus, during the Jewish Age, Israel often lapsed into G-d or less of darkness and idolatry and failed to see their special privileges and relationship to God under their Covenant. But amongst them were the few faithful who with the eye of faith discerned the righteousness of God's dealing with them. Of these were the prophets who rehearsed the Divine dealings and rewards and punishments, that they were true and righteous altogether and merciful in the extreme.

We have seen that God's judgments in the past have been merely with

those who shall constitute the Seed of Abraham (natural and spiritual), through whom, according to the promise, "all the families of the earth shall be blessed" (Genesis xxviii, 14). We now note the fact that our text does not refer to either of these, for our judgments could be discerned only by the eye of faith. Our text refers to the world's judgments during the Millennial Age. Then God's judgments will be abroad in the earth—not merely confined to one nation or specially called class, but will include every member of Adam's race. And while these are declared to be the Lord's judgments, note the fact that they will be administered by the Christ, of which our glorified Redeemer shall be the Head, and his "members," when glorified, shall be the Body—the Church. The judgments of the Lord abroad in the earth will not mean havoc and dismay to mankind in general, but the very reverse—relief, assistance to all who come in line with the righteous arrangements of that Kingdom designed for their uplifting from sin and death conditions. The judgments of that Millennial Day of a thousand years will be severe—even to destruction—only against the willfully, the deliberately rebellious, after they shall have been brought to a clear appreciation of the truth, good and evil, and their penalties, life and death.

Mark the statement of the Prophet David when prophetically referring to the Millennial Age; he points out that the judgments of that time will be a cause of gladness. He says:

"Let the heavens be glad, And let the earth rejoice; Let men say among the nations, Jehovah reigneth. Let the sea roar, and the fulness thereof; Let the fields rejoice, and all that are therein. Then shall the trees of the wood sing aloud."

At the presence of Jehovah. Because he cometh to judge the earth. O give thanks unto Jehovah, for he is good; For his mercy endureth forever." I. Chronicles xvi, 31-34.

Mark the words of St. Paul respecting what God has in reservation for the world. He says God "hath appointed a day (the thousand-year day of Christ) in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained" (Acts xvii, 31).

In this work ordained for our Lord he is to have associates—the "elect" Church, his members. "Know ye not that the saints shall judge the world?" (I. Corinthians vi, 2). And the Ancient Worthies enumerated by St. Paul (Hebrews ix, 38-40) will also be judges, but on the earthly plane as representatives of the heavenly Kingdom. As it is written, "I will restore thy judgments as at the first and thy counselings as at the beginning" (Isaiah xl, 1).

Our All-wise Creator, who has thus made provision, both for the heavenly and the earthly judges of the world in the election from Israel and the election of the Gospel Age, has thus demonstrated to the few who understand "the secret of the Lord" the mystery hidden from ages and dispensations past. It is evident that there will be no disappointment, no failure, in respect to God's great out-bound Covenant made with Abraham—"In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." The basis of the blessing is the redemptive work of Christ finished at Calvary. The outworking of that blessing will come through the glorified Church and his Church, "his Body." The first work will be the establishment of a righteous government in the hands of those already proven absolutely loyal to God and to his righteousness—"faithful even unto death." We may have full confidence that in that Kingdom "righteousness will be laid to the line and level to the plummet," as God has promised (Isaiah xxviii, 17). Not only so, but we may have a free hand there to do all for mankind that would be reasonable and possible. The combination of a strong government with merciful assistants is represented by the fact that our Lord will be, not only the great King, but also the great Priest and Prophet and Teacher. Even so, also, the Church shall be "kings and priests"—their office, their service, will be a combination of ruling and healing, instructing and uplifting.

Everything done will come under the head of judgment—righteous dealing. Every good deed, yea, every good effort, will be rewarded—its judgment will be a blessing, an increase of grace, a development of character, a development of spiritual experiences (Acts iii, 19-21). Instead of the ways of darkness will be the way of light. Instead of the broad road leading to destruction with the masses going down thereon—to the tomb—will be "the highway of holiness." Instead of stones of stumbling, as we are called, shall the stumbling stones be gathered out of the way. Instead of beastly violence, overmastering temptations and besetments, devouring mankind because of their weakness to resist the Adversary, the Bible assures us that Satan will be bound and that the wild beasts of vice and degeneracy will all be brought to subjection. Thus "no iniquity shall hurt nor destroy in all God's holy Kingdom." "And an highway shall be there, and it shall be called, The way of holiness" (Isaiah xi, 9; xxxv, 8).

The Messianic Psalm (seventy-second) finds its application to that glorious Millennial epoch. Thus we read, "Give the King thy judgments, O God, and thy righteousness unto the King's Son. He shall judge thy people with righteousness and thy poor with judgment (justice)." He shall save the poor of the people, he shall judge the children of the needy and shall break in pieces the oppressor. He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass, as showers that water the earth. In his days shall the righteous flourish, and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth."

As already shown, God's dealings in the past have been merely with

in the past have been with the world only in the sense of executing a general sentence for Adam's sin—a death sentence with all that that involves of mental, moral and physical degeneracy—dying. All of God's special judgments have been with those who were justified to special relationship through faith. If we were to judge of the number who will be blessed during the Millennium by the "little flock" of natural Israel and the "little flock" of spiritual Israel, saved under God's judgments in advance of the millennium, the outcome of the world's judgment would not appear favorable. But these would not be fair criteria. Present conditions are permitted in order to test and to prove the faith, as well as the obedience of those who are under trial or judgment and who, by reason of the fall, have such a faith as permits them to grasp the glorious features of the present call. Consequently, "few" there will be who will find the great reward now offered (Matthew vii, 14).

This is as God designs it, because he is selecting a special class. But the arrangements made for mankind in general are that the darkness and sin of the present time shall flow away. The dawning of the Millennium morning, with the rising of the Sun of Righteousness with healing in his beams (The Christ in glory to enlighten the world), will mean that knowledge will be granted the world—facts, evidences, proofs. The world will not be required to "walk by faith and not by sight," as are the "elect" of this present time. Instead of the eye of faith of the present time will be the eye of understanding (knowledge), then. Instead of the secret of the Lord being kept from the world, all of his gracious purposes will then stand fully revealed. "The knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep" (Habakkuk ii, 14). As a result none shall need to say unto his neighbor and to his brother, "Thou art a liar," for all shall know Him, from the least to the greatest of them. Every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God (Romans xiv, 11). When every good deed shall receive promptly and manifestly its reward, and every evil deed shall receive promptly its punishment, the world will speedily learn the rewards by obedience to the laws of the Kingdom.

The Prophet in our text personifies The Christ, Jesus the Head and the Church his Body. Note the statement, "With my soul have I desired thee in the night" (Isaiah xxvi, 9). The "night" of sin has been upon the world for centuries. The "morning," at hand, but not yet fully come, during the night time the faithful of the Church are represented as walking in the light of God's Word. "Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet, and a lantern unto my footsteps" (Psalm cxix, 105). St. Peter says, "We have a more sure word of prophecy, to which we do well to take heed as unto a light shining in a dark place—until the day dawn and the day stars appear" (II. Peter i, 19). In this night time the "elect" are different from the majority of those around them—they desire God's righteousness and they pray, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth even as it is done in heaven."

Those who now are able to "sing in the night" because of their appreciation of the Divine Plan are prophetically declared to "sing the song of Moses, the servant of God and the song of the Lamb, saying, Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints. Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name? for thou only art holy; for all nations shall come and worship before thee, because of the manifestation of thy righteous dealings" (Revelation xv, 3, 4).

A Cruel Jest. Samuel Rogers, the poet, resided with Lady Holland, and amused himself by exacerbating her fears of illness and death. During the cholera epidemic Lady Holland was a prey to indescribable terrors. She could think of nothing but precautionary measures, and on one occasion was describing to Rogers all that she had done. She enumerated the remedies she had placed in the next room—the apparatus for fumigation, the blankets, the mustard plasters, the drugs of every sort. "You have forgotten the only thing that would be of any use," observed Mr. Rogers. "And what is that?" "A coffin," replied the poet. Lady Holland fainted.

Sir Frederick Macmillan.

From England comes the announcement that King Edward has knighted Frederick Macmillan, the present head of the English publishing house of Macmillan & Co., of New York and London. Sir Frederick Macmillan is the son of the original founder, Daniel Macmillan. In 1843 there appeared a little volume, "The Philosophy of Training," by A. B. Craig, bearing this imprint: "Published by D. and A. Macmillan, 57 Aldersgate street." That was the first time the reading public heard of a name which has since become familiar in England and America.

Royal Billiard Players.

King Edward is a very fair billiard player, and occasionally indulges in an evening game with the Prince of Wales. His Majesty was taught billiards in his youth by Duffon, then a noted player. The Queen and her daughters play a fair ladies' game. Queen Mary being especially good at winning hands. The Kaiser has a right to cross the track of the Canadian Pacific, which had then been in operation only four years. To-day Manitoba contains a network of railways, and at a point near Portage la Prairie the lines of three transcontinental systems cross one another. Sir Oliver was counsel for Manitoba, Mr. Blake for the railway company.

Spitful. Nell—Miss Passay says Mr. Golden proposed to her on Wednesday night, but she didn't give him her answer until Thursday. Bell—If that's true I'll wager he proposed at 11.59 p.m. and was accepted at 12.01 a.m.

Spider's Web. Efforts to utilize the spider's web for practical purposes were made as early as 1710 in France.

IN THE EARLY FILES

OLD "GRIP" HAS SOME INTERESTING PAGES.

Little Canadian Weekly's Cartoons Recall Bygone Days In Canada's Affairs—Grant and the Making of Queen's University—A Page of Comment—Sir William Van Horne and Cock-Fighting.

If one wishes to be reminded at a glance and with the least possible trouble of the transitoriness of human things; of how soon the seven parts assigned by Shakespeare to man on the stage of life are played, and how inevitably soon to each and all the ringing down of the curtain, let him consult the files of an old newspaper or periodical.

Here on the table of a public library is the file of a little Canadian weekly that has long ceased to be published, but which during its twenty odd years of life furnished its readers with many an entertaining hour, drove dull care away, and at the same time threw light on many a public question of the day. It is the file of "Grip" for the year 1880.

The address label on the bound copies is itself a reminder of the flight of time, for it bears the name of "Joseph Duhamel, Q.C.," once one of the leading special pleaders at the Bar of Montreal.

The volume opens with a full-page cartoon. A clergyman, principal of Queen's University, is being welcomed home by Canada.

At one side stands a lady with an address in her hand. This is Kingston, but the greetings from Canada show that Principal Grant does not belong to Kingston alone.

He was a contemporary of the late Sir William Dawson, principal of McGill; they were both born and educated in the same little town, and perhaps they represent the best that Canadian universities have yet produced.

On the next page is a couple of columns of what may be called current comment. One paragraph is very interesting when read by the light of recent events.

The Liberal party at Ottawa had then been in opposition eleven years, and it had already had three leaders—Mr. Mackenzie, who had led it into Opposition in 1878, Mr. Blake, who succeeded Mr. Mackenzie, but weary of the up-hill and seemingly hopeless fight, had resigned, to be followed by Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, who at the time of the writing of that comment had been in the saddle two years.

His first lieutenant was Sir Richard Cartwright. This is what "Grip" wrote of them twenty years ago: "Humor again whispers that a change is to be made in the leadership of the Reform party at an early date. Mr. Laurier expresses himself very willing to hand over the reins to Sir Richard Cartwright at any time, but Sir Richard does not manifest much anxiety to take them."

"It is this indifference in the commanding officer that is demoralizing the Grip rank and file."

A leader ought to be full of confidence in himself, and loaded to the very muzzle with ambition. "Mr. Laurier is a most admirable and gifted gentleman, admired by friend and foe alike, but he is not a political pugilist."

"Sir Richard is a perfect Parliamentary John L., but he either has a want of faith in himself or the future of the party that robs him of his strength."

"What seems to be needed is a combination of the qualities of the two men. Isn't there some young Liberal looking for a job?"

If the man who penned those lines is alive, he would be compelled to admit that in this case at least he did not read aright the signs of the times; that much less did he understand the character of the man about whom he was writing.

Mr. Laurier, or Sir Wilfrid, as he is known to-day, lacking in confidence in himself, or in ambition, or not relishing a fight—what could be more false? Let anyone take the Opposition to-day who they think about it.

If there was "any young Liberal looking for a job" he did not get it. Laurier stuck to his guns, and seven years later they battered down the citadel of power, held by his opponents for eighteen long years.

A little farther on is a page cartoon in which Mr. (now Sir) William Van Horne, and the late Hon. Thomas Dufferin are the central figures. They have been indulging in cock-fighting. The fight is over, and each holds his bird in his hands.

Mr. Greenway's is crowing lustily, while Mr. Van Horne's is drooping and shows signs of collapse. It will also be noticed that Mr. Greenway's bird bears the face of Sir Oliver Mowat, then Premier and Attorney-General of Ontario, while that of Mr. Van Horne has a face that reminds one of Hon. Edward Blake. Near the scene of the fight is a railway crossing.

The cartoon relates to a judgment of the Supreme Court just rendered by which it was decided that railways with provincial charters in Manitoba had a right to cross the track of the Canadian Pacific, which had then been in operation only four years. To-day Manitoba contains a network of railways, and at a point near Portage la Prairie the lines of three transcontinental systems cross one another. Sir Oliver was counsel for Manitoba, Mr. Blake for the railway company.

THE BEDE HOUSE OF ENGLAND.

Where Women Dress in the Identical Costumes of 300 Years Ago.

The English institution known as the Bede house, which means praying house, was founded in the reign of James I. by Henry Howard, the eccentric Earl of Northampton, and the Howard badge is still worn by the inmates on Sundays and holidays, says a writer. Nor is this the most curious detail of their attire, for the old ladies are garbed now just as they were in the first days of the foundation—blue gowns, scarlet cloaks and high peaked hats, like those worn by Welsh women.

At Rising, Eng., then, more than at any place I know, we can fancy ourselves back in early Stuart days, having around us the "Bede" women, dressed in the identical costumes of 300 years ago. Nothing has been changed in the fashion of their clothes, nor in the dear little rooms they inhabit. As for the inmates themselves, surely they are pretty much the same as were those first inmates, the creatures who profited by Henry Howard's charity and offered up their prayers for his benefit. For in this world of change nothing changes so little as the human heart, and the kinship of humanity runs through every age. The rules under which admittance is obtained were drawn up by the founder.

Every applicant must prove herself to be of "an honest life and conversation; religious, grave and discreet, able to read (if such an one may be had), a single woman, her place to be void upon marriage, to be 50 years of age at least, no common beggar, scold, haunter of taverns, inns or ale houses. Once in, she must hear prayers read by the governess twice a day and be very regular in her attendance at church. Furthermore, she must never be found guilty of atheism, heresy, blasphemy, neglect of duty or misbehavior in the performance of it, or she will be expelled, sent out into the cold world again, far from that haven of peace and rest.

But I am quite sure that none of the old ladies would ever do anything to merit dismissal; they live apparently in the most delightful bonds of sisterly love, taking any donations you may give them for the maintenance of a donkey and small carriage, in which the infirm inmates may take an airing.

MEANT THE ASQUITHS.

William Watson Tells Whom He Meant In Poem.

Having arrived in New York, William Watson, the English poet, admits for the first time that—as most people suspected—the "heroine" of his recent much-discussed poem, "The Woman With the Serpent Tongue," was Miss Asquith. The poet himself says that the poem was physically inspired by Mrs. Margot Asquith, wife of the British Premier, and mentally by her step-daughter, Miss Violet Asquith.

The latter it is who alights the worst in the land, sneers at the just, condemns the brave, and blackens goodness in its grave."

In explaining what led up to the poem, Watson tells of a visit he made to the Asquith home last June, when



WILLIAM WATSON.

he was surprised to hear Miss Asquith say that a man named Nash, one of her father's secretaries, was the man "who used to write C.B.'s speeches for him." By "C.B." she meant the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Premier Asquith's predecessor, and probably the best known of English Premiers since the days of Gladstone. Continuing, Miss Asquith said, according to Watson:

"Do you know, I have often wondered whether some of those phrases of 'C.B.'s' that caught on so much such as 'methods of barbarism' and that sort of nonsense, really came from C.B., or from Nash."

The poet says he attempted to show his resentment at the reflection cast upon the dead Premier by offering to write in the album of Miss Asquith a stirring defence of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

"I thought I had flung the most unforgetable insult at this family by this offer," Watson says, but to his surprise he received a letter from Mrs. Asquith in which she said her daughter would welcome the contribution to her album.

A Wandering Boy.

Filled with a wandering spirit, John Corr, a fourteen-year-old Dublin boy, has three times disappeared from home. On two occasions he was found after a short period in a different part of Ireland, but his third expedition has lasted sixteen months. He disappeared in June of last year, and after fruitless inquiries lasting over a year, his relatives gave up hope of hearing of him again. The other day, however, his father received a letter from Killoale, stating that the boy was there in the employment of a farmer. It appears that he had wandered all over Ireland, working for a week or two in various places.

THE LORDS LONG AGO.

When Mr. Lloyd-George Would Have Been Hanged.

Mr. Lloyd-George should be thankful that he lives in the twentieth century. If he had lived in good King Richard Coeur-de-Lion's glorious days the probability is that he would have been hanged!

For in those times the Lords were mightier than the men, and brooked no interference with either their privileges or their pockets. And when a champion of the commonsensers, named Fitz-Osbert, boldly declared that taxation should be proportioned to the power to bear it, he was promptly hanged as a thinker in advance of his age!

The Lords of long ago, indeed, had many little eccentricities, which a perusal of "The House of Lords"—T. Fisher Unwin—will reveal. There would have been no indignation in the House of Commons in the Middle Ages at the prospect of the Lords throwing out one of their Budgets, for in those pre-Winston Churchill days the members of the Lower Chamber were humble to the point of helplessness. When Edward III., for instance—to whose account must be laid the creating of the first duke—consulted them with respect to the French war he was waging, they sent him this reply:

"Most dreaded Lord,—As to your war and the equipment necessary for it, we are so ignorant and simple that we know not how, nor have the power, to devise. Wherefore, we pray your Grace to excuse us in this matter, and that it please you, with advice of the great and wise persons of your council, to ordain what seems best to you for the honor and profit of yourself and of your kingdom; and whatsoever shall be thus ordained by assent and agreement for you and your lords we readily assent to and will hold it firmly established."

In good Queen Bess's days they were equally incapable. When their Speaker died they had to consult the Lords as to what they were to do, whereupon, the Queen, hearing of it, volunteered a piece of statesmanlike advice. "Go back," she said, "and elect a new one." The problem was solved.

What would the Westminster police constables think it, one day, Lord Rosebery, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Crewe turned up at the House, each with a small army at his back? Yet, such was the habit of Lords in the fifteenth century. And what would the Dukes of Westminster, Connaught, and Buccleugh think it, on relaxing their attendance at the House for any considerable period, they found themselves the recipients of polite notes, informing them that they had been fined £100 for neglecting their duties? For bishops and earls the fine used to be 100 marks, and for abbots and barons £40.

Librarians' Howlers.

It is usually the ignorant or confused frequenters of a library who are responsible for amusing mistakes, but occasionally an over-hasty scholar of literature gives occasion for quiet smiles to those he serves. To a request for "Prometheus Unbound" one such replied, with chilling decisiveness, "We have no unbound books."

More recently a school teacher, wishing to extend her rather scanty knowledge of the stories of Edgar Allan Poe, in view of the centenary of his birth, inquired at the delivery desk of a rural library for "The Gold Bug," adding, "I can't find it in the catalogue, but I'm sure you have it. A friend of mine had it out last week."

The librarian glanced at the card-catalogue drawer over which the teacher had been poring and smiled a superior smile.

"No wonder, Miss Jones," she explained, with patient gentleness. "You're looking under 'Fiction.' Turn to 'Entomology,' and you won't have any trouble."

Smiling in her turn, a different and more genial smile, the teacher turned to "Entomology," and there, indeed, duly classified with learned words on Lepidoptera and Coleoptera, she found the unscentific but fascinating insect invented by that master of mystery tales.

The president of a woman's club, also brushing up her knowledge of Poe before writing a paper on his life, sought at the local library for that weird tale of horror, "The Pit and the Pendulum."

She was referred to the card-catalogue, and advised to look under "Mechanics" or "Horology."

How Steel Shoulder-Straps Originated.

The story goes that the steel curb shoulder-strap of the British cavalry originated in a woman's wit and resourcefulness. Of course, chain armor is an ancient thing; but when Sir George, the Premier's step-daughter, Kandahar during the first operations against Afghanistan, Lady Luck, knowing something of the fighting methods of the tribesmen, whose four-foot knife can cut clean from shoulder to foot, sewed a couple of steel curb chains under each of the shoulder straps on her husband's tunic. As a protection from sword-cuts these proved so effective, that at the end of the campaign Sir George made a report in relation thereto, with the result that they were adopted as a permanent feature of the cavalry uniform.

A Lucky Find.

A London novelist has just had a stroke of luck. He was poring over the boxes arranged along the walls by the side of the Seine, and decided to buy for a couple of francs a "Hendriek," in quaint type, published last century, in which there were a number of engravings. He went off with his prize, and in the evening began reading it. He found two of the pages of Scene 3 stuck together, and on opening them with a knife found three bank-notes of \$200 each.

Foolish Worry.

"Captain, is there no way in which the ship may be saved?" "None at all, sir. We are going to the bottom. I should not worry about the ship, sir. If I were you, I am fully insured. You'd better find a life belt."

HE IS NOW GEOGRAPHER

R. E. YOUNG HAS HAD ANOTHER OFFICE ADDED.

Well-Known Official in the Department of the Interior Drew Up the Early Maps of the Manitoba Lands, Auctioned Off in the Days of the Boom—His Work is Chinese in Its Accuracy, Say Experts.

Old-timers who were in Winnipeg in the boom days will recall the daily and nightly auction-sales of real estate which were the chief attraction of the infant prairie metropolis at that time, and will remember the huge plans of townships which decorated the walls of Coolican's auction rooms. The young man to whom many of those maps, in all their glory of bright colors and gold leaf, owed their existence is now Geographer of Canada, with a long record of good work to his credit, and no doubt many years of usefulness yet to come.

Mr. R. E. Young, D.L.S., who has recently had the post of Geographer added to his numerous other duties



R. E. YOUNG.

in the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, is a native of Georgetown, Ontario. He studied surveying with Evans & Bolger, Belleville, and in the late 'seventies went to the northwest and grew up with western ideals. To his credit stand prominently the re-survey of the city of Winnipeg, under the Torrens system, and the making of a map in connection therewith, a job so well done that in a score of years the first error has yet to be found. The location and survey of the old trails in Manitoba was also a notable and painstaking achievement. The surveying of mining claims in British Columbia gave him a thorough knowledge of the mountains, and a year or two of railway engineering added to his store of experience.

Some eight years ago Mr. Young was called to Ottawa to undertake the adjustment of the railway land grants. By his thorough acquaintance with the west and the adoption of common-sense methods he reduced the chaos to order; in a few years all tangles were straightened out, and the companies to whom land had been granted were put in possession of the last acre. Having a natural bent for cartography and an abiding belief in the value of good maps, he utilized the information acquired in adjusting the railway lands in the creation of a map showing the lands—odd sections—that had been alienated in this manner, following it up with its natural complement, the homestead map—even sections—which has passed through seven editions, and is the sheet anchor of every man dealing in land in the west of this Dominion as put in Mr. Young's hands, and of his own motion he took up the regions north of the Saskatchewan and Alberta, which have become well known to the world through his "Fertile Northland," and other publications, as well as his addresses before Canadian clubs and elsewhere.

On the appointment of Mr. James White as Chief Geographer for many years, to the post of secretary of the Conservation Commission, Mr. Young is offered and accepted the vacant position, and immediately went from British Columbia, where he was temporarily occupied with departmental business, to London, Eng., to attend the conference of the geographers of all nations now engaged in the preparation of a standard map of the world.

Luminous Mushrooms.

A traveler in Australia found a very large mushroom, weighing five pounds. He took it to the house in which he was for the time being residing, and hung it up to dry in the sitting-room. Entering after dark, he was amazed to see a beautiful soft light emanating from the fungus. It continued to give out light for many nights, gradually decreasing until it was wholly dry. Many kinds of fungi have this peculiarity. Humboldt describes some he saw in the mines. The glow in rotten wood is caused by its containing the threads of light-giving fungi.

The Wisdom of Silence.

A judge once had several hams stolen from his smokehouse. He missed them at once, but said nothing about it to any one. A few days later a neighbor came to him.

"Say, judge," he said, "I heard you had some hams stole 'tother night." "Yes," replied the judge, very confidentially, "but don't tell any one. You and I are the only ones who know it."

The Wisdom of Silence.

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On and after November 1st, 1909,
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tion—12 lines to the inch. Local 10 cents a line. Lost, Found, Stray and Want adver-
tisements 50 cents one insertion or three insertions for \$1. Display ads: \$1 per column inch
per month. Changes should reach this office not later than noon each Monday.

W. PARK EVANS, - - - Publisher and Proprietor.

Gleichen, Alberta, December 30, 1909.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Good-bye, Old Year—You were kind and generous.

Welcome, New Year—May you be like unto the one just past.

The Canadian Sunday League has been formed in Toronto for the
purpose of fighting against the Lord's Day Alliance party. This league
claims that the Lord's Day Alliance is a menace to personal liberty in
Canada and that it should be made to sit down until more generous and
reasonable laws are framed for the observance of a rest day in this
glorious Dominion.

In some parts of the United States efforts are being made to keep
the people from emigrating to Canada. Not many years ago it was dif-
ficult to keep Canadians from going over the line to better their fortunes,
but no efforts were put forth to keep them at home. Time has changed
conditions and today thousands of people from the United States are
coming into Canada and we want a few millions more of such desirable
citizens.

"Men and women were not put into this world to live purposeless
lives. They were put here to grow, achieve, dare. The Creator gave the
creatures of His image power over all the universe. To prove it He
has strewed the path, which must be travelled, with dangers. The men
who succumb to the world's temptations are its 'weaklings,' the men
who look them down and lift them from the way are 'worth while men.'
The worth while man sees more in life than a long trail of bramble and
brier. He catches life's breezes and sunshine, and God-given courage
is more to him than man-taught caution." The worth while man takes
temptations off their guard before they are fully awake and he lifts them
out of the way, because he has confidence in his power to do so."—Tor-
onto World.

We are on the threshold of another year and in looking backward
can plainly see that the year has been a good one for the growth and
general prosperity of Gleichen and district, in fact for the entire Bow
valley. One that, perhaps, in the years to come we will have reason to
look back and refer to as the very brightest, busiest and happiest of
them all. Of course we do not expect this, nor do we hope it to be the
case, but, nevertheless, under the conditions obtaining we can hardly
expect a better one, although we will be in a better position to take ad-
vantage of our opportunities if they do come. From the very beginning
of nineteen hundred and nine the weather and everything else com-
bined to work to the very best advantage of this portion of Sunny
Southern Alberta, with the result that the ranchers and farmers and
business people of this God-kissed district enjoyed to the fullest their
fondest hopes at the beginning of the year.

It would, indeed, be a difficult task to estimate the improvements
wrought in Bow valley this year, and even were it put down in dollars
and cents it would not give one an accurate idea of the improvements,
for only can this be obtained by those who had the opportunity of pass-
ing through the country last year and making another trip now. The
blackened prairie is the only thing that can tell of the prosperity and a
peep at the granaries of our farmers. These sights tell more than the
most generous use of printers' ink could possibly.

1909 has been a wonderful year, and in leaving it behind it
should ever remain as a flower of sweet fragrance to the people of Bow
valley.

In nearly every portion of Alberta the question of obtaining coal
at reasonable prices is occupying the minds of the town people and farm-
ers, and in many places it is quite a serious problem. So far Gleichen
has not been obliged to seriously consider this question, but the day is
not far distant when it will of necessity have to consider it. There has
up to the present been an ample supply of coal from the mines along
Bow river on the Blackfoot reservation, and with the coal found within
a few miles of town north the problem should never be a very serious
one, at least so far as the supply is concerned.

The price to be paid for coal, however, may become a question of
moment. Already we see that the Indians are watching the coal mar-
ket quite closely, and at times are holding out for prices much higher
than in former years. They learn the price of coal sold by the local dealers
who bring it from Edmonton, Lethbridge and other mining towns and
keep their prices per load as near them as possible. Fortunately, how-
ever, the Indian has not the staying qualities, and when he sees several
days of fine weather he weakens and sells at a much lower price. Yet
in time the Indians will become wiser and have sheds built close to
town, where they will hold their coal for the highest prices obtainable,
and then the general household will have to pay or suffer.

Some of our farmer friends to the north and east are also getting
interested in coal mining and are in a fair way to mine coal in large
quantities in the near future. These farmers are wide awake men who
will go into it in a business-like manner that should augur well for the
general interests of the community as well as for themselves.

The Call, however, would now offer the suggestion that the town
of a number of the men most interested in the upbuilding of the town
get control of a mine and develop it for the good of the community gen-
erally. Thus keeping coal at a fair price at all times, which would prove
a boon to all concerned.

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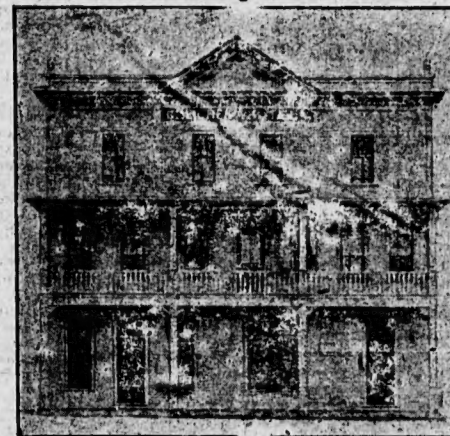
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SHOULD NOT INTERFERE

TO EXCUSE FOR CANADIANS TO MEDDLE WITH BRITISH AFFAIRS

Great indignation is expressed on all sides in England at statements of an unknown Canadian Minister—branded as an open violation of the first principles of autonomy—No Clue to the Author of Trouble.

London.—The political puzzle of the hour is the Canadian minister who is openly violating the first principles of autonomy and has joined the British domestic fight in the bitterest spirit. No one suspects either Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Fielding, but suspicion rests on two of Sir Wilfrid's leading colleagues, who in a recent visit to England, talked in wild fashion on British Home affairs which are as complex and so grave as to puzzle the most experienced British statesmanship.

Many radicals who realize the menace to imperial good feeling which this departure involves, deplore the ministers in that direction, and hope Sir Wilfrid Laurier will lose to time on behalf of his colleagues in repudiating the Canadian minister's partisanship of any kind in the British election before the mischief is spread by campaigners by circulation of these mis-statements.

In every part of England and Scotland as Canada's official view. The Standard devotes an article to his attempt to exploit Canada for British political purposes, and calls the ministers' statements in the Manchester Guardian as astounding travesty of unionism. "A travesty so complete, and partizan that it is hardly to be believed it will pass without repudiation."

Ottawa.—The cable story to the Manchester Guardian in which a Canadian cabinet minister is credited with "butting into" the political contest in Great Britain and expressing strong and anti-Unionist statements, has attracted considerable attention here. The difficulty now appears to be in finding the author of the story, both writer and the party interviewed.

The Guardian is not known as having any accredited representative here and no one has so far been found among the cabinet willing to shoulder the responsibility of a wholly unwarrantable interference in the domestic politics of Great Britain. Suspicion has been directed in a couple of quarters, but their ignorance of the whole business is diplomatically professed. While there is no doubt that the Laurier cabinet sympathizes with the Liberals in the present fight, the extent to which their views would be openly expressed for publication is questionable.

Montreal.—It is pretty generally conceded on both sides that there is no justification for Canadians meddling in the British affairs, and especially so in a manner which is not only decidedly partisan, but also involving mis-statements of facts.

A Vigorous Search for the Explorer
New York.—A Copenhagen despatch to the World says that Captain Ronald Amundsen, discoverer of the north-west passage, who has planned a four years voyage in Nansen's Arctic steamer Fram, to prove that a current runs from the Behring Strait over the North Pole, has begun a systematic search for Doctor Cook.

The mysterious disappearance of Cook at a time when he was expected to keep in close touch with the University of Copenhagen, which was testing his claim, was the first cause of the doubt of his story which now the university regards as false. The despatch says the captain, who was one of Dr. Cook's most ardent supporters, does not expect to start on his Arctic voyage until next July and will devote the intervening months if necessary to finding Cook.

Western Farmers Coming to Alberta

Calgary.—One of the largest land sales of this year in the Canadian Pacific irrigation block was closed recently by the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization company. This was a sale of fourteen thousand acres to a syndicate of farmers from the state of Washington, who intend, first thing in the spring, putting an extensive plant, in the way of steam plows at work, breaking up a large area for wheat culture.

These gentlemen are very optimistic regarding the future of land values in the Bow River Valley and speak of the large movement of people from their state to the valley, that they confidently look for next year.

Colonies Separate Nations

Berlin.—Prof. Theodore Schiemann, writing in the Kreuz Zeitung, says that in Britain very little attention is paid to the antagonism between Great Britain and Germany.

Never has the fact been more clearly demonstrated than now that Great Britain is actually standing by herself, and that the colonies have grown up as separate interests. In Canada the wish is coming to be felt more and more that there must be a separate Canadian diplomatic corps to represent Canada throughout the world.

Many Railway Accidents

Ottawa.—As usual the railway service accounted for more fatalities than any other industry during November; 143 fatal accidents were reported to the department of labor during the month. There were 279 serious injuries, 46 were killed on railways, 19 agriculture, 13 lumbering, 13 navigation, 10 mining, 9 metal trades and 9 general transport.

Survey of Grand Prairie

Edmonton.—Thirty townships in the Grand Prairie have been subdivided by M. G. McFarlane, who returned from the north recently. This marks the booming up of the Peace River country, and is the first survey which have been completed of the Grand Prairie.

MUST BE QUELLED

Zelaya and His Party Are a Menace to the Future Peace of the Little Republic, says Estrada.

Washington.—"Peace in this country can only be assured by the complete exclusion of Zelaya and his followers. We will continue fighting until this is secured. In the name of liberty and of justice on our side we ask you to recognize my government." This message from General Estrada, at the head of the revolutionary army in Nicaragua, has been received by the secretary of state. The telegram is dated Bluefields, and was sent by wireless from Colon. In the same telegram Estrada says that no chief legislative selected by Zelaya or by the congress he controls will be accepted by the majority of the Nicaraguans allied to the revolutionary cause.

The late telegrams from Nicaragua say the national assembly has been instructed by Zelaya to elect Madriz as president, and Irias to be the chief command of the army. This in Nicaragua is regarded as a move to continue Zelaya as the dominant figure.

A telegram from Corinto expresses the opinion that Irias is to be given the presidency. The statement, however, is generally doubted. A Managua telegram states that Zelaya is making active military preparations, and by putting in office in all the principal cities, including Managua, Leon and Granada, non-supporters of Irias, it was believed, would rid the power as commander-in-chief of the government military forces.

Timber For Road North

Edmonton.—Contracts totalling many thousands of dollars for the supply of ties, bridge timber, culvert timber and fence posts for the construction of the first 100 miles of the Alberta and Great Waterway railway were awarded to the McInnes Lumber Co., of Edmonton.

Similar contracts covering 50 miles of right of way were awarded to J. A. Walker, brother of F. A. Walker, M. L. A., of Saskatchewan. The combined contracts will cover all timber necessary for the construction of the entire line as far north as Lac la Biche.

Contracts awarded to the McInnes Co. will require the employment of at least 400 men to rush the work through before spring. Work has already been commenced and the first gangways have been despatched to the first camp, 35 miles north of the city. The McInnes contracts call for a supply of 340,000 ties, 5,000 feet of bridge timber, 150,000 feet of culvert timber and 140,000 fence posts.

Temperance in Manitoba

Winnipeg, Man.—Eleven hotels will be closed in the city of the recent spirited fight on local option, and but one which was closed is allowed to reopen. The net gain therefore to the temperance cause, is that the province will contain ten fewer hotels this year than last year. The total number of businesses which were attacked in the campaign was 34, and 22 of these will remain open for at least another year. The number of municipalities carried by each side, is about equal but several of those in which local option was victorious are places which do not now have liquor licenses.

W. W. Buchanan, leader of the "Banish the Bar" forces, expressed himself as well pleased with the result of the local option vote. "We have really gained twenty-one municipalities," said he. "And lost only one. We have won three times the number we ever did before at one time, and have increased the number under veto to fifty-one out of a total number of 130 municipalities in the province." "The result in many cases, while not carrying the veto, we consider to be victorious."

Large Naval Base on Vancouver Island

Birmingham, Eng.—The London correspondence of the Post says he learns that negotiations are progressing between the Imperial and Dominion governments which may result in the establishment of a naval base of considerable proportions on Vancouver Island. The present works at Esquimalt will be utilized in the proposed extension. It is understood that the authorities at Ottawa are preparing to provide ten million dollars for the purpose of constructing docks and other accommodations.

Our First Warship in the Spring

Ottawa.—The first Canadian warship will be in commission in Canadian waters next spring. The government has arranged for the purchase from the British admiralty of the second-class twin screw cruiser Rainbow, of the Apollo type of armored boats, and the vessel is now in drydock in Great Britain, undergoing the necessary alterations and repairs preparatory to being sent across the Atlantic early next spring.

Wrights to Get Gold Medal

Paris.—In its final meeting of the year the academy of sciences announced that medals for aeronautic achievements will be awarded as follows: Gold to Wilbur and Orville Wright, Blériot, Farman, Count de Lambert, Latham, Santos Dumont, De La Vaulx, Voisin and Count Zeppelin; enamel to Bremet, Paulhan, De la Grange, Rougier and Esnault Peletier.

Medals Commemorating Centenary

Ottawa.—The battlefields commission has presented gold medals commemorating the Quebec Tercentenary to Earl Grey and has also forwarded one through him to the Prince of Wales. Medals in bronze have been sent to Earl Grey and the suite of his royal highness.

Railway Construction Promised

Ottawa.—Twenty-eight millions have been spent on railway construction in Canada during 1900 and an almost equal sum on marines and supplies. The outlook for 1901 is that work will be quite as extensive especially in Alberta and British Columbia.

QUESTION OF LOYALTY

WESTERNERS SHOULD BE STRONG FOR NAVY PLAN

Mr. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, is quoted as stating that Alberta and Saskatchewan are least among the Provinces of the Dominion in Supporting Naval Scheme—Easterners Have Mission in Preaching Loyalty.

Montreal.—Richard B. Bennett, of Calgary, discussing what is flippantly termed "The War Scare," says: "Westerners whom I have talked with do not favor the idea of a Canadian navy at present. There is a very large proportion of Americans in the Canadian west, and many of the leaders among them hold the view that the talk of a Canadian navy at the present time is idle."

"My own views are that if the peril which menaces the British empire is as great as some of the thoughtful British statesmen say, Canada should contribute to Britain's assistance. What form the contribution should take is for the British admiralty to say."

"Any man who reads the blue books will see that we were almost coaxed into making a contribution for imperial defence, and the reason Britain is so anxious about it is two-fold. The first is the immense burden on the taxpayers of Great Britain."

"With reference to a Canadian navy we should lay the foundation for a naval and military force to defend our trade routes and guard our seacoasts. An immediate contribution is necessary, rendered so, as I have said, by the menace to the empire. Canada has long enjoyed British protection, and as a self-respecting nation should now help to bear the burden."

"The real problem of the future will be how to keep eastern and western Canada together. At present they are bound by three things—sentiment, which is rapidly weakening; railway steel, and the tariff."

"Easterners have a mission to perform in preaching loyalty to the empire and to Canada as a whole. The maritime provinces are loyal and strong for a united Canada. Quebec must be, because, once out of Canada, the French must be of little value. Ontario is also loyal; Manitoba is too old to be moved in favor of secession, and the British sentiment in British Columbia is so strong as to preserve it intact; but it is in Alberta and Saskatchewan that the problem must be faced."

Pioneer of the Canadian Navy

Victoria, B.C.—H.M.S. Apollo, a third class cruiser of 3400 tons, has been purchased by Canada from Great Britain, and is being made ready to proceed to Esquimalt for use as a training ship and fishery protection cruiser in British Columbia waters, forming the nucleus of a Canadian navy for the Pacific. H.M.S. Egeria, an old survey vessel has been recommissioned until 1911, and will continue hydrographic work, and H.M.S. Agave will recommission at Esquimalt in March. Numerous applications are being received for places in the Canadian navy.

Start Out to Climb Mount McKinley

Fairbanks, Alaska.—The expedition that was organized several months ago to attempt an ascent of Mount McKinley and disprove or verify Dr. Frederick A. Cook's story that he reached the summit, set out from Fairbanks with a dog team and supplies to establish a base at the foot of the mountain to be ready to make a dash for the summit in March at the first break in the winter.

The party is composed of six hardy Alaskan settlers, all familiar with the mountain. They will forfeit \$5,000 if none of the party reaches the summit.

Build Shipyards at Canadian Ports

Ottawa.—Representatives of Swan & Hunter, the Newcastle-on-Tyne ship building firm were in Ottawa interviewing the members of the cabinet regarding the proposal to establish dockyards and shipbuilding plants in Canada. No official announcement is made regarding the firm's proposals, but it is stated that they are definitely in the Canadian field, and are negotiating with the government towards the establishment of one or more Canadian ports. They at present prefer Halifax.

Homesteads This Season

Ottawa.—During the first ten months of the present calendar year, 9919 homestead entries were taken up in the Canadian West by Americans. Every state and territory of the union was represented. North Dakota leading with 3464 applications. Minnesota was next in order, with 1741. South Dakota, 622; Michigan, 614, and Washington 510. Other states were much below the 500 mark.

Will Settle With Creditors

Paris.—A special from Brussels says that to avoid future scandals, Prince Albert will settle with the creditors of his cousin, Louise and also take steps to prevent the proposed litigation of the other princesses over the estate of the late King Leopold.

Big Bridge Proposed

St. John.—The projected construction of a bridge across the harbor at a cost of \$750,000, of which the city, the province and the Dominion will pay a third each, will come before the council at its next meeting.

First G. T. P. Train to Pacific in 1912

Montreal.—E. J. Chamberlain, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, says the first train on the new road will be run to the Pacific in 1912.

Railroads in Newfoundland

St. John's, Nfld.—The extension of railroads in the colony will be the principal business to come before the next parliament. It will convene on Jan. 20, under Premier Morris.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER WAR

Report That the Czar is Massing His Troops in Siberia

Victoria.—Russia is massing troops in Siberia according to statements of travellers from North Manchuria and Siberia published in Shanghai newspapers received by the Holt liner Ningchow, which arrived from Liverpool and the Orient with 7130 tons of general cargo. Half a million troops are said to be encamped in the vicinity of Lake Baikal and fifteen submarines are said to have been sent to Vladivostok.

The building of the Amur railroad, 1530 miles long, to cost \$150,000,000, is being hurried owing to representations of Russian officers that there is a menace of a second war with Japan in consequence of the struggle for dominance in Manchuria, which one returned traveller dubs "the tinder box of the Orient." He says the Siberian border is the scene of great activity by the Japanese spies and Vladivostok. Harbin newspapers make complaints that the Japanese gunboat Hiyoi has been scouring the Kamshak coast.

Chinese newspapers allege that Japanese intrigue is growing at Peking and statements are also published that the recent attacks by Hung Thunz brigades on the railroad routes building the Antung Mukden railroad were engaged by Jap troops and as railway guards, China has sent several squadrons of cavalry to guard the road.

Sliphod Farmers

Montreal.—Hon. Sydney Fisher was the principal speaker at a recent Canadian club luncheon. The subject was Mr. Fisher's address was "The International Institute of Agriculture."

He proceeded to show what Canada might learn from other countries through the medium of this institute. Italy, in particular, he said, was a country from which Canada might learn much.

Far from being a poor country, it is rich and prosperous; a land flowing with milk and honey. Agriculture is there carried out on intensive and scientific principles, a strong contrast to the slipshod, hasty methods adopted by Canada. Italy, he added, was greatly interested in Canada, and he considered there was great possibilities in trade between the two countries.

Richest Woman in the Whole World

New York.—Edward H. Harriman was really worth at the time of his death \$200,000,000, although a recent appraisal of his estate placed its value at \$149,000,000.

The discrepancy between the actual and the appraised value of the Harriman estate, it was learned on trustworthy authority, is due to the fact that shortly before his death Mr. Harriman transferred to his wife and his elder son securities valued at over \$50,000,000.

Mr. Harriman's death, his estate has profited by a rise in market values and it is stated the wealth of Mrs. Harriman may be conservatively estimated at \$270,000,000 which would make her probably the richest woman in the world.

A Meteorological Phenomenon

London.—A meteorological phenomenon which it is stated has not been known in 150 years, is being experienced in parts of western and southern Europe. The temperature has risen with astonishing suddenness under the influence of a southerly wind to a summer level. The contrast has been largely marked in Spain, France and Switzerland. Concurrently with a gale in Great Britain, the mercury rose in the course of a few hours from 27 to 55 degrees. Even at night the temperature was above 50 degrees. In Paris the thermometer registered 60 degrees.

Everton Released

New York.—"Professor" Arthur Everett, who was brought before Judge Parker at Somerville, N.J., charged with causing the death of Robert Simpson, a professional hypnotic subject at a Somerville theatre, has been discharged, the jury deciding that he was not responsible for the death of Simpson. The case was adjourned in order that a thorough investigation might be made into the circumstances surrounding the death of the subject, and this being done the jury agreed that Everton was not liable.

Purchased 30 Automobiles for Friends

Detroit, Mich.—J. C. Coe, a Saskatchewan farmer, dropped into Detroit recently and purchased thirty automobiles for his friends of the far northwest. He was not an agent, but told his neighbors he was going east and they gave him their orders accompanied by bank drafts. Coe paid \$4,500 for his own machine and the cars were all high grade, several being the \$4,000 to \$5,000 class. Bumper wheat crops in the northwest were the cause of so much prosperity.

Can Maintain Supremacy of Seas

London.—Premier Asquith, speaking at Liverpool, said regarding the navy: "Let me say once and for all, and I speak with full deliberation after careful and prolonged enquiry, that the navy is able to maintain not only this year but for years before us, our supremacy of the sea, and should necessarily arise, which God forbid, to guarantee the integrity of our shores, the protection of our commerce and the inviolability of our empire."

Lord Kitchener to Visit America

Montreal.—A New York despatch received here states that Lord Kitchener, accompanied by his brother General Walter Kitchener, the governor of Bermuda, will visit the United States next spring. It is supposed this includes a trip to Canada.

Aeroplane Scouts

Paris.—The government has voted for an immediate supplementary credit of \$48,000 to be used for the purchase of aeroplanes for the army. The machines will be used for scouting purposes.

AN IMPORTANT FINDING

DECISION RESPECTING GUARANTEE OF G. T. P. BONDS

Fifty-three Cases Were Heard, of Which Fifteen came from Western Provinces—Respecting the Guarantee of the G. T. P. Bonds the Government Contends that is only Obligated to be Surety for Payment.

Ottawa.—The supreme court has adjourned after one of the longest and newest terms in its history. Fifty-three cases were heard, of which fifteen came from the western provinces. Before adjournment judgments were given in a number of cases, including a very important reference from the governor-general-in-council respecting the guarantee by the government of the bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway company in 1903. By a statutory agreement the bonds were guaranteed to the extent of 75 per cent. of the construction of the western division, but not to exceed \$15,000 per mile of the mountain section. During the year it was found that those bonds would not realize 75 per cent., and a new agreement was made striking out the limitation as to the mountain section, and providing that the government implemented its guarantee in such a manner as may be agreed upon so as to make the proceeds equal to 75 per cent. of the cost. The company claimed to be entitled to sell the bonds, and if they realized less than 75 per cent. the government should pay them the difference. The government contends that it is only obligated to be surety for payment and not to pay cash.

Japanese Tariff

Tokio.—Tariff revision and the new treaties of commerce are now occupying the time and attention of almost the entire government forces in Tokyo. At the coming session of the diet, statutory rates will be fixed for a number of articles changing to a very considerable extent the present tariff. Some conventional tariff will be left to the treaties, because it is the intention of Japan henceforth to establish her own tariff without regard to conventions. It is insisted that Japan will not adopt a high protective tariff, but will endeavor to take a middle course of a tariff for revenue only, incidentally, however, protecting a number of her interests. At present the tariffs are uneven, and in some cases considered unjust and exorbitant.

Pictures of Old Territorial Judges

Regina, Sask.—Life size portraits of the old territorial court, painted by Victor Long, of Winnipeg, for the Law society of Saskatchewan, have been placed in the court house here. The series comprises portraits of Chief Justices Wetmore, McGuire and Sifton, and Justices Richardson, Rouleau, McLeod and Scott.

Total Benefactions Totalled 141 Million

New York.—The total public benefactions in the United States during the past twelve months was \$141,250,000, an amount just forty million greater than in any other year in the history of the United States.

Guns for Chili

Santiago, Chili.—The government has ordered from the Krupps in Germany 240 guns to be delivered within three years.

Zulu Music

In most cases Zulu instrumental music is extremely monotonous and with very little value in melody or rhythm. Except in the case of a drum, the volume of sound produced is very small, and the performer himself is the only person who derives any enjoyment from the music.

A Cheese Rich

In Valais, Switzerland, a man's riches are estimated according to the number of cheeses he owns, and the expression "a cheese rich" man is meant to denote a man as rich as Croesus.

Capital Punishment

Capital punishment prevails in all of the states and territories of the Union except Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Kansas and Maine. It was abolished in Iowa in 1872 and restored in 1878. It was also abolished in Colorado, but was restored in 1901. In New York and Ohio execution is by electricity.

The Smallest Dog

The smallest dog is probably the Chihuahua of Mexico. It can snuggle in the palm of the hand or may be concealed in a bunch of flowers.

The Bears of Kodiak

The biggest bears in the world are to be found on Kodiak island, in the Gulf of Alaska, south of the great shoulder of territory that stretches out into the Pacific. The Kodiak bears are of the polar breed, perfectly white, with long, heavy fur, and at full growth are twice as large as the ordinary black bear.

The Circle

"Mr. Interlocutor, can you tell me why a four year course in the English department is like a mile race on a one lap track?"

"No, Mr. Tambor, I can't tell you why a course in the English department is like a mile race on a one lap track. Is it because it's pretty slow?"

"No, Mr. Interlocutor; it's because when you finish you're right where you were when you started out."—Wisconsin Sphinx.

Otherwise Sane

Examining Physician—Have there ever been any indications of insanity in your family? Applicant For Life Insurance (with visible reluctance)—Yes, sir, one. My father was the victim of a hallucination—that I was born to be a great musician.—Chicago Tribune.

BARRING OUT DAY.

Pupils in Ontario School Annually Assert Their Independence.

One of these short, dull days there will be great excitement among the small fry of a certain small village on Georgian Bay. For it will be "Barring Out Day," and is it not a cause of pleasurable emotion that the smallest child in the school may, should fate give him the chance, with impunity defy the teacher? A very nearly extinct custom this, brought originally from Scotland by the settlers of this small burg, and, as far as the writer knows, only celebrated in two schools in the province.

For several days before the auspicious day a deep air of mystery hangs over consultations between the biggest boys in the school. The "kids" and the "girls," say the wisecracks of eleven and twelve, must not be told the day (which day should be either on a Friday or before a general holiday) chosen for Barring Out "cos they'd tell." But on the eve of battle the word goes around: "Be here early to-morrow! It's Barring Out Day!" And the youngsters go home quietly, conversing in no whispering group, lest the evening air should carry the news to the interested party—teacher. But the big boys do not go home. Perhaps they start, but as soon as the teacher is well on his homeward way they appear from all parts of the compass and, through a convenient window, once more gain the scene of learning. But not to their usual occupations. Very quietly, so they imagine, they begin preparation. Some energetically carry wood—(strange it does not seem to hurt their backs, or be too heavy for them, as it is at home in the evenings)—and soon the main door is strongly barricaded within. Others nail down windows or provide rulers and other weapons where they can be speedily snatched up, and soon they steal quietly home, leaving the room looking as if ready for a German invasion at the very least.

And next morning! Do mothers have to expend vast quantities of breath in trying to arouse sleepers? Are ever chores done so hurriedly or breakfasts eaten so quickly. And caps and jackets are found, magically, surely, in correct places, and no one needs to say: "Hurry or you'll be late for school!" Whereat parents inwardly wonder until they hear a whisper concerning Barrin' Out and wonder no more.

And then, about an hour before regular school time, what a tolling of the bell! What shouting from the garrisoned school! What tearing races up the road, so that everyone shall be in before teacher comes! What craning of necks to get the first sight of him! And when he does appear it is a wonder the bell does not crack or, at least, descend, with such vigorous pulls; while every child shuts his teeth and prepares to sell his life dearly should the enemy attack his particular point of defence.

Now, if the teacher be a humorous soul, he charges fiercely at some particular window, whereupon everyone shrieks as loudly as he or she can, and everyone leaves his appointed place and rushes to the fray. And if the window can be lifted and teacher's hands enticed to enter, what willing hands bring down rulers, etc., and what joy is felt when teacher pretends he is seriously injured! "Make him think other people's hands aren't leather," growls some youth who has probably tasted fruits of disobedience not long since.

After some time of this useless fracas the teacher, be he a good sport and careful of his reputation, wends his way to "the store" and purchases a large bagful of "candies," which he divides as a peace-offering, through the window, at the same time proclaiming, by his departure, a not unwelcome holiday.

And after a "grab," from which the candies emerge considerably weighted by dirt and microbes (but who knows what they are?) from the door, everyone lends a hand at clearing away the barricades (all but the big boys, who have surely done enough), and Barring Out is over for another year.

His Brutal Face

A few days ago Hangman Radcliffe was in Montreal for the execution of John Dillon—whose sentence was afterwards commuted to life imprisonment on account of insanity of the condemned murderer. During his stay there, Radcliffe visited one of the newspaper offices to see a police reporter whom he has known for many years.

The word that Radcliffe, the hangman, was in the building was quickly passed about; and soon all the clerks and stenographers in the business offices were the watch to see him going out. Also some subscribers and others who happened to be in the office were informed of Radcliffe's presence.

The result was that when Radcliffe came out of the elevator all those in the business office were drawn up in two lines to receive him. He was accompanied by his friend, the police reporter, and also by the sporting editor, a very well known and very popular newspaperman.

The sporting editor stepped out of the elevator first, whereupon a country subscriber turned to her husband and said: "My, but hasn't he a brutal face!"

Not to Blame

But the British Government is surely not to blame for withholding its opinion. If it had been invited by the Dominion Government to express an opinion before the Dominion Government took action, that opinion would no doubt have been given. But should the Imperial authorities be expected to declare that the Canadian Parliament has blundered?—Winnipeg Tribune.

Catches Votes Also

The return of the McBride Government was fully expected, the Liberals themselves freely conceding it. Mr. McBride may be all that his critics call him, a weak or dishonest friend of corporations, but he seems to catch the imagination of the province, and their choice is their own business.—Windsor Record.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson I.—First Quarter, For Jan. 2, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Matt. iii. 1-12. Memory Verses, 2, 3—Golden Text, Matt. iii. 3—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We spent last week in a part of Matt. iii. and now we are to have a whole year in Matthew's gospel, with one or more lessons in every chapter but one. The consummation of the Bible story is the kingdom for which we pray when we say, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." "A new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness." Matthew is peculiarly the gospel of the kingdom. In chapters I and II we have the genealogy and the birth of the King, the adoration of the men from the east, the sojourn in Egypt and the return to Nazareth and the massacre of the babes at Bethlehem for His sake, the first martyr for Him. In Matt. I, 1, He is the son of David, the son of Abraham, and therefore in Him all the promises to Abraham and to David shall be fulfilled, all that was promised them concerning the land and the throne at Jerusalem. He will be first King of the Jews and then King of all nations, King of kings and Lord of lords, reigning in righteousness. Isaiah, who foretold so much about the kingdom (see II, 4, 11, 17; ix, 6, 7, xl, 1-10; xlv, 23; xlviii, 1, 17; xlvix, 1-10, et al.), foretold also of one who should prepare the way before Him (xl, 1-5). See also Matt. iii. 1. The same Gabriel who appeared to Daniel and told him of the kingdom told Zacharias that his son would go before the Messiah to the spirit and power of Elijah (Luke I, 17). This wonderful child of Zacharias and Elizabeth was in the deserts till the day of his showing unto Israel, and at the appointed time the word of God came unto him, and he went forth preaching the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins (Luke I, 80; III, 2, 3). He was truly "the Lord's messenger with the Lord's message" (Hag. I, 13), and in Matt. iii. 1, the Lord calls him "My messenger." All that is required of a messenger is the faithful delivery of the message, the one sending the message being responsible for the results. What a comfort to such a messenger are such words as these: "I will be with thy mouth and teach thee what thou shalt say." "Behold, I have put my words in thy mouth" (Ex. iv, 12; Jer.

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER

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25 Per Cent. Off

New Year Cards

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Campbell's Scientific Farmer

A Monthly Magazine that fills a special field of practical information
Price, \$1.00 Per Year.Campbell's 1907 Soil Culture
MANUEL

Containing 320 pages, over 40 soil, crop and growing illustrations, handsomely bound. Contains the whole problem from plowing to harvest, and is a complete presentation of the subject of soil culture for the semi-arid region. Price, \$2.50, or with Scientific Farmer \$3.00. Assures good crops every year on dry land, and double crops on irrigated land.

Special Price for December, \$2.75.

A correspondence course to be issued shortly.

Samples, booklets and all further information may be had from

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Agent for Magnet Cream Separators

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I am offering for sale a car load of
High Class Clydesdale Stallions

The bulk of these stallions are from the Famous Stud of Graham Bros. Claremont.

I can supply you with a show ring champion or a range stallion. A few Registered Mares and Fillies for sale. Prices very low for quality of stock.

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Agents for the Pien Patent Clothes Dryer, the best and most convenient dryer a woman can have. We have them in four different sizes.
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

TOWN AND DISTRICT

A Happy New Year.

A Prosperous New Year.

In 1910 Watch Gleichen grow.

New resolves are now in order.

1909 has been the best of all for this portion of Alberta.

Sunny Alberta expresses it quite nicely for the past week.

Mr. S. Milliken came up from Cluny to spend Xmas, with his Gleichen friends.

The Alberta Provincial Seed Fair will be held at Edmonton from Feb. 2nd to 4th.

Born—At Gleichen, on Monday, December 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Stevens a daughter.

The Call has it on excellent authority that the C. P. R. will make the much-needed improvements to the Gleichen station.

At the hour of going to press many ranchers and their friends are arriving in town to attend the Ranchers annual dance.

Namaka is really entitled to a better station and a telegraph operator by virtue of the amount of business transacted there.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dufos spent Xmas in Calgary and brought back their four little girls Monday to spend the holidays with them.

A watch night services will be held in the Methodist Church, on Friday next, New Year's Eve, commencing at 11 p.m. All will be welcome.

The fireman made a presentation of a very handsome box of chocolates to Miss J. McCrae, who has acted as stenographer for the brigade for some time.

W. R. McKie, manager of the Gleichen branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, left for Winnipeg Sunday evening and expects to return home again Friday.

A few times in the past year The Call has advised the world to watch Gleichen grow. Next issue we hope to print some figures that possibly may make our readers think it was worth watching.

The Lord's Day Act has made it unlawful for newspapers to make mention or advertise raffles, which seems rather hard on newspapers when they are so popular with the people and the churches.

"How's this for Christmas weather?" asked a Call reporter of a Yankee, the day before Xmas, and the reply was: "Oh, this is not like Christmas at all. It's more like the Fourth of July!"

To clear out all Xmas gifts left over A. R. Yates is offering a special sale during the next seven days. Goods are marked down at half price. This is chance to get some exceptionally good values.

A masquerade ball is to be given at Miesleigh on New Year's Eve, and great preparations are being made for it. Quite a number of tickets have been disposed of already in town and throughout the country and a success is assured.

When making your resolutions for 1910 remember that one of the noblest works of creation is the man who always pays the printer; he is sure of a bunk in paradise, with thornless roses for a pillow by night and nothing but gold to look at by day.

Miss Alice Gill, the daughter of L. Gill, the Gleichen tailor, has arrived from England, and intends to reside with her father and help him in his trade, she being a tailoress of exceptional merit. The rest of the family will arrive in the spring.

The following services will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday next, 2nd January, 1910: Methodist services 11 a.m. Sunday School at 2 p.m. Presbyterian service at 7:30 p.m. All will be welcome at these services.

For many moons The Call advised a tailor to open business in Gleichen, and a couple of months ago Mr. Lancelot Gill did so. Now he states that he has more business than he can handle alone, and no doubt will very shortly be able to get assistance. This is very like many other businesses that have been started in Gleichen.

The members of Prairie Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., have decided to issue invitations for a dance in the Foresters' Hall on January 21st. The Oddfellows will endeavor to make this dance a success in every way and a social affair in keeping with the principles of that great order.

A. E. Fearman left a week ago to spend the holidays in Toronto.

Once more we may advise those who are continually writing The Call as to the prospect of opening business in Gleichen that there is good openings for live, enterprising men in almost any line not advertised in these columns.

J. J. Marshall returned over a week ago to spend the holidays with his family, having spent since early last April with the surveyors on the Southern Alberta Land Company's irrigation project. The many old friends are always glad to see "Jack" in town.

Mr. C. P. Walker, who is sending Shakespeare's "As You Like It" through Western Canada, especially engaged William Yule, the popular comedian, to take the role of "Touchstone" in this territory. Mr. Walker considers that Mr. Yule has no equal in this part, and the friends of this favorite comedian heartily agree with Mr. Walker's opinion. "As You Like It" will be seen here on Dec. 31st.

MISCELLANEOUS

Small Ads under this heading cost 50 cents for first insertion and 25 per cent. when more than one item is included an additional charge is made. Unless the number of issues are given with each order ads are left in until ordered out and charged for in full.

LOST—One gray four-year-old mare; branded A on left thigh. Finder will be suitably rewarded. Jesse Fuller, Carbon, Alta. 41-c

STRAYED—Five dollars reward—Small mare, with white stripe down her face; had yearling at foot; both branded KY on left shoulder. H. McClellan, Rosedale Creek. 32-k

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD—For return of brown gelding, weight about 1,000; foretop clipped; branded 32 on right thigh. W. Beard, Gleichen, Alta. 31-11

FORESTERS' HALL
GLEICHEN

One Night Only

FRIDAY
Dec. 31st, '09

C. P. Walker presents the English players in Shakespeare's delightful comedy

"As
You
Like
It."

With Wm. Yule and Violet Eddy especially engaged.

Reserved seat tickets on sale at Yates' drug store.

Prices—\$1.00, 75c and 50c.

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Gleichen, Alta.

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SILVER MEDALIST, L. A. M.
Trinity College, London Society of Arts (Honors) will take a few pupils for singing. Address, Gleichen.

The Namaka Store

Special Prices on Groceries

Do not fail to read and ponder on the prices quoted here. Compare them with any prices quoted in the Gleichen Call or Calgary papers, and see for yourself where you get the most for the least money.

The quality of our Coffee and Tea is surpassed by none, and on 25 pound lots we are prepared to quote very low prices.

TRADE MARK | "Satisfaction or your money Back." | MARK

We have as fresh and complete a stock of groceries and provisions as can be found between Medicine Hat and Calgary. All we ask is for a chance to show you the goods. Our prices on cases of dried fruit will be very low as we have a very heavy stock of Peaches, Prunes, Pears, Currants, Raisins, Apples, Etc. We also wish to state that any article purchased at this store which fails to give satisfaction will be cheerfully taken back and your money refunded.

Groceries, Hardware, Harness, Lumber, Coal

MIKE BROWN, Proprietor

C. J. BRAY
HARDWARE
AND
FURNITUREFor Best Value in
STOVES
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FURNITURE

Largest Stock in Town

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SANTA CLAUS
COMING

WATCH THIS SPACE

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

To All Our Patrons

The Pioneer Store

J. A. E. BEAUPRE, Prop.

Subscribe for the
Call NowA FEW SPECIALS IN THE
MEN'S FURNISHING DEPT

Gleichen Trading Company, Ltd.

Our stock is complete and
attractiveWe have just received a very fine assortment of Fancy
Goods that are both useful and ornamental.

Come in and inspect them for yourselves

Our Dry Goods department has also been replenished with
some very attractive goods. Why not come early and secure first choice?

The Gleichen Trading Co., Ltd.

Dry goods, groceries, hardware and fancy goods

W. H. JAMES, Manager



Separation

Parting with a few dollars in return for a pair of the superbly made *Walk-Over* Shoes is not a painful parting. Shoes of the *Walk-Over* brand make every dollar do its duty.

You will like their long wear.